

opc Bulletin

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Aspiring Correspondents to Be Honored at Luncheon

EVENT PREVIEW: FEBRUARY 19

by Jane Reilly

Lionel Barber, editor of the *Financial Times*, will be the keynote speaker at the annual OPC Foundation Scholarship Luncheon on Friday, February 19, 2010, at the Yale Club. At the event, the Foundation will award \$24,000 in scholarships to 12 graduate and undergraduate students aspiring to become foreign correspondents. The scholarship recipients who emerged from an incredibly competitive field of 200 applications from more than 63 colleges are from Columbia University, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism, New York University, Northwestern University, Ryerson University (Toronto), Stanford University and the University of California-Santa Barbara.

The OPC Foundation scholarship program has grown dramatically in the last two decades and is now considered the most prominent scholarship program in the country for aspiring correspondents. The awards are given in the names of eminent journalists and media organizations. Besides addressing a distinguished audience of more than 200 luncheon guests, the scholarship winners also tour the Associated Press and meet with veteran international journalists in a pre-luncheon breakfast, hosted by Bill Holstein, OPC Foundation president. On the night before

the luncheon, Reuters will host a special reception for the winners at its Time Square headquarters. For many, says Holstein, the opportunity to meet and observe prominent journalists in action is as valuable as any monetary awards.

Despite cutbacks in media jobs around the globe, the level of the enthusiasm and passion for journalism endures. Holstein noted, "At a time when the international reach of the U.S. news media has been dramatically curtailed, the interest among college students in becoming foreign correspondents has never been higher." This year's number of applications was the most ever received. Holstein was especially pleased to see an increase in the number of applicants interested in covering international business.

It is precisely to help these students jump-start their careers that the Foundation began and has now expanded its internship program. Begun in 2006 with one AP intern, the program in 2009 sent five interns — who are chosen from among the scholarship winners — to AP bureaus in Mexico City and Johannesburg, Reuters' bureaus in Beijing and Istanbul,



Lionel Barber

and to the *South China Morning Post* in Hong Kong. The Foundation picks up the cost of the airfare and one month's living expenses for the winners. Each of last year's interns used their own funds to extend their stays to two and three months.

Holstein is especially pleased that Barber will be addressing this year's winners. "He has led the *FT* through the same turbulence that has hit the American media, but he's done a better job than most U.S. newspaper editors. He's been able to maintain an international focus and gain readers, even while increasing the

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More Good Times Than Bad for Sir Harold Evans

EVENT RECAP: DECEMBER 14

by Aimee Rinehart

One of the most impressive things about Sir Harold Evans is that while he ran many newspapers, started a magazine and presided over the largest U.S. publishing house, people in the audience at the December 14 Book Night also got the sense that Evans is a real reporter. The kind of reporter who gets his hands dirty to get a story and relishes seeing the after effects of the reporting for the public good, as when he reported on preventable cancer treatments for women in Great

Britain, which he called his most satisfying journalism experience of all time.

Sir Harold Evans, or as he said he's referred to in the U.S. as simply "Harry," came to the OPC to discuss his book, *My Paper Chase: True Stories of Vanished Times*. OPC President Allan Dodds Frank served as interlocutor.

Evans left school and started in journalism at 16 as Britain was being bombed by the Germans. He said he was "terrified to talk to people." One of his first reporting jobs was to knock on doors and get a photo from a family of a dead soldier.

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OPC Website Gets New Publishing System and Features

by Aimee Rinehart

The OPC has switched publishing platforms to improve site security and have amped up community features like forums, commenting and blogs.

To participate in all community activities at the OPC, you must be a registered member of the OPC. Passwords from the former site have been changed, so to get a new password, click on "Password" at the top right hand corner of the website banner and enter your e-mail address to generate a new password.

One of the best features of the site is the ability to create your own blog. Now you can have your own space on the web to warehouse your ideas, to read fellow community member blogs and possibly be featured from the homepage of the OPC website. To get the gist of how the blog works, check out Richard Pyle's entry on his version of the "Golden Age of

Journalism." His blog is in response to a recent OPC Book Night with John Maxwell Hamilton who defined two earlier dates from Pyle's recollection, of when the "real" Golden Age of journalism occurred.

Click around the website and let us know what you think, either by e-mail or on our new web forum, which can be found in the top navigation of the website.

We've also added a drill-down search for the OPC Press Freedom Letters, a robust search in the membership database and a searchable OPC Awards Archive dating back to 1940 searchable by year, award type and name.

We apologize that some of the article links will not work and images might be missing or askew, but we can help. Please e-mail me what you're searching for and I'll be sure to help you find it. E-mail me at aimee@opcofamerica.org

Luncheon: *(Continued From Page 1)*

cost per issue," he said. "The American media can learn from him."

Since Barber was named editor in November 2005, the *FT* has been pioneering the concept of the integrated newsroom, where reporters and editors work seamlessly across print and digital formats. During his tenure, the *FT* has won numerous global awards for quality journalism, including three newspaper of the year awards in 2008. Barber began his career in journalism in 1978 as a reporter for *The Scotsman*. He moved to *The Sunday Times* as a business correspondent in 1981 and joined the *FT* in 1985. In 1986, he became a Washington correspon-

dent and in 1992 was appointed Brussels bureau chief. He served as the news editor from 1998-2000 before taking over the continental European edition between 2000 and 2002, when he became U.S. managing editor in charge of the *FT*'s American editorial operations. Barber has co-written books and has lectured on U.S. foreign policy, transatlantic relations, European security and monetary union.

Holstein is grateful to the dedicated panel of judges who joined him on a brutally cold December morning to choose the 2010 recipients: OPC Foundation Board members Felice Levin, Jeremy Main, Rosalind Massow and Kate McLeod; and OPC Foundation Executive Board members Jackie Albert-Simon,

Politique Internationale; Hannah Clark, Clinton Global Initiative; Jack Corporon; Allan Dodds Frank, OPC president; Sharon Gamsin, MasterCard; Sally Jacobsen, AP; Paul Mason; Steve Swanson; Karen Toulon, Bloomberg; and Brian Rhoads and Betty Wong, Reuters.

Luncheon tickets are \$75 for OPC members and \$100 for non-members. The Foundation encourages media and corporate support at its three levels of giving: Benefactors, \$8,000, Patrons, \$5,000 and Friends \$2,000. Tables seat 10. The reception is at 11:30 a.m.; the luncheon ends promptly at 2 p.m. All proceeds benefit the OPC Foundation. For further information, contact Jane Reilly at 201-493-9087 or foundation@opcofamerica.org.

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Legacy of Cold War Ticks in the Background

EVENT RECAP: DECEMBER 1

by Aimee Rinehart

The Book Night featuring David Hoffman's new book on the Cold War, *The Dead Hand*, left people in the audience on December 1 startled to learn that many vestiges of the Cold War are still in place.

"The Cold War is over, Moscow is no longer the evil empire, but both sides have several thousand missiles that can launch in seconds," Hoffman said. "It's the legacy of the Cold War that's the problem now."

It was this legacy that prompted him to start reporting and writing the book in 1998 when he discovered there were "loose nukes all over the place."

David Hoffman is Contributing Editor to *The Washington Post* where he previously served as White House correspondent during the Reagan and Bush presidencies and was Moscow bureau chief from 1995 to 2001. His latest book, *The Dead Hand: The Untold Story of the Cold War Arms Race and its Dangerous Legacy* [Doubleday, 2009], was the subject of the OPC Book Night.

Stephen R. Sestanovich, Professor for the Practice of International Diplomacy at the Harriman Institute at Columbia University, served as the interlocutor. Sestanovich specializes in Soviet and East European studies, strategic planning and international studies, and foreign policy and has written the books *Rethinking Russia's National Interests* and *Coping With Gorbachev's Soviet Union*, among other titles.

Sestanovich inquired about the book's title, which Hoffman said is named after a real dooms-day machine that was created by a Russian scientist who Hoffman interviewed. The Dead Hand operated whereby if the Soviet leadership were killed, there would be an automatic response to rain down nuclear bombs on U.S. cities. The scientist wanted to speak out about the machine saying he felt it was "wrong" to have been built. "The Soviets kept it secret through the whole Cold War," Hoffman said. "A man from the CIA said 'we had no idea.'"

Russia has not dismantled the dooms-day machine, so it still exists today. Hoffman said it was much more dangerous than the U.S. had known. Another unknown until now was one of the most chilling discoveries Hoffman learned when researching the book: In the 1980s, the Soviets focused on creating biological weapons and used genetic engineering to manufacture diseases that had no antidotes.

"They created hybrid disease agents that were intended to spread through a population, people would get sick, then become well and when they would relax, the disease would turn around and deliver a final blow," Hoffman said.

The scientist who worked on this project eventually left when he saw a guinea pig's hind legs immediately collapse after he administered the disease. "I found [the scientist] in Dallas," Hoffman said. "He has never been talked to by a U.S. government official or reporter before me."

Many in the audience gasped at this news, dismayed from the lack of inquiry on the government's part and news that has gone unreported until now. Hoffman said that he researched papers from the Kremlin and the scientist's private

papers and worked carefully to put all of the pieces together. Now the papers are at the Hoover Institute and Stanford University.

The Cold War, Hoffman said, was about spending money and fueling paranoia. Mikhail Gorbachev didn't have enough money for a space-based missile defense plan like Ronald Reagan, but knew he had to answer the U.S. and his countrymen, so he built a huge number of missiles.

"If Reagan was going to make an umbrella," Hoffman said, "Gorbachev was going to make it rain."

Hoffman said Gorbachev didn't want a Star Wars missile defense race, but wanted instead to take a third way out of the Cold War: he wanted to talk Reagan out of it, and that's the plan he went with.

"Gorbachev didn't have complete control of his country then," Hoffman said. "He was incapable of pushing the U.S. or admitting publicly about issues internally. By the early 1990s, the U.S. decided to keep much of this secret because Gorbachev was doing so much good around the world."

The first goal of Gorbachev, according to Hoffman, was not to end the Cold War, but rather improve the state of affairs for common people in the Soviet Union. He saw a gap between how the people lived and the platform of his political party. In response to this, Gorbachev began to try to end the arms race.

"He didn't set out to save the world but to save his country," Hoffman said. "In the end, he did just the opposite."

The Book Night was co-sponsored by the Harriman Institute at Columbia University.



Photos: Aimee Rinehart

From left, David Hoffman with Kris Puopolo, senior editor, Doubleday, who edited *The Dead Hand* and Stephanie Bowen, assistant editor.



David Hoffman, left, and Stephen R. Sestanovich during the event.

More Good Times Than Bad for “Permanent Optimist” Sir Harold Evans

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“I couldn’t do it at first, but then I knocked on the first door and the family who answered invited me in for a cup of tea,” Evans said. “It was marvelous. I wrote 11 columns a week and got used to knocking on doors and asking questions.”

Evans held up the jacket of his book — the photo was of a much younger Harry and when newsrooms used typewriters — and said, “I’m sorry *he* couldn’t be with us today.” He said the picture was an accident, taken as he was about to say something.

When Evans was asked about the news business today, he gave counter-intuitive responses that were a breath of fresh air from the doom-and-gloom that has hovered over the industry the past few years.

Frank asked what Evans thought about the change in the newsroom atmospheres from the days of typewriters when newsrooms were the center of organized chaos, to a computerized bullpen that feels like a “regional insurance office.”

“Maybe the noise was distracting because it was so intense,” Evans said. “Today the consolation is you don’t have to return a typewriter carriage, you don’t have to count words and spaces.”

Frank quipped, “Maybe it’s easier to come in from the bar and finish your story.”

OPC member Seymour Topping asked Evans about Rupert Murdoch; and what he sees as an improvement (with the exception of the editorial page) of *The Wall Street Journal* since Murdoch acquired the paper in 2007.

Evans, who wrote the 430-page book, *Good Times, Bad Times* in 1984 as a long rejoinder to his being fired by Murdoch, said the *Journal* and Murdoch have gone through positive transitions.

“To me, he’s redeemed himself,” Evans said. To an earlier question posed by Frank, Evans said, “I’ve had to reassess my point of view on Murdoch. The trade unions [in Great Britain] wouldn’t let computers in the building. Murdoch defeated the unions in a way we never could. As Murdoch said, ‘the carnivore liberated the herbivores.’ He freed the British press.”

Evans said the hardest job he’s ever had to do in his life was keeping track of a running story and that the most important aspect of being an editor is to choose the right people. “It’s hard to get it right. Today I fear that once they go to J-school, they get a homogenized point of view. Chemistry is so very very important. You can put brilliant A, B, C and D types together, but if they hate each other, it doesn’t work. Choose the right team and then give them freedom.”

Evans became an American citizen in 1994. He said he fell in love with America and the freedom and respect given to journalists here. Still, he said that journalism here missed reporting on the Iraq war, sub-prime mortgages and the bribing of senators. “We don’t know what we’re missing,” he said. “If somebody had blown the whistle. Imagine. We’d all be better off and we’ll be worse off in ways the public doesn’t even realize. I hate it.”

When OPC Board member Toni Reinhold asked where have American newspapers gone wrong in their business strategy, Evans said it’s the profit model that has driven them into the

ground. “Expecting an annual profit of 21- to 23-percent is a formula for disaster,” he said, but he also conceded American newspapers have been overstaffed for a long time.

Former OPC President Larry Smith asked if newspapers can retool themselves in the coming crucial years.

“Everybody talks ‘either/or,’ but you can do both,” Evans said. “I see a future for print-on-demand newspapers and charging for the web if there’s extra value.” Then he paused and said, “I carry a health warning: this man is a permanent optimist.”



Photos: Aimee Rinehart

Evans signs his book.



Evans, right, and Allan Dodds Frank during the talk on his latest book that recounts his history in journalism.



During the reception, from left, Nancy R. Mandell, a consultant in corporate communications, OPC Third Vice President Michael Serrill and OPC member Yvonne Dunleavy.



PEOPLE... with Al Kaff

GORDON CURRIE/BILL SHINN

MASSACRE: It probably was the biggest and most gruesome one-day massacres of journalists in history. Around 10:30 a.m. on November 23 in Maguindanao province on the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, a convoy of Filipinos was ambushed by about 100 armed men, some reportedly in police uniforms, and taken to a remote location. Killed in the convoy were 57 people including 26 journalists. The dead included 22 women, and some of them were sexually mutilated by gunshots. Most of the victims were shot, some were beheaded and others were run over by vehicles. Some were buried in a mass grave. The victims were part of a convoy of lawyers, journalists and relatives of Esmael Mangudadatu, deputy mayor of Buluan town. They were on the way to file papers for his run for governor of Maguindanao province in May. The convoy was intercepted at a police checkpoint and more than 50 people were taken hostage including the candidate's wife and sister who were killed.

On December 1, Andal Ampatuan Jr., a local mayor who planned to run for governor against Mangudadatu, was charged with leading the slaughter and 25 counts of murder in the massacre. Ampatuan had turned himself in while protesting his innocence. His father is governor of the province, a political opponent of Mangudadatu and commander of his own private army. Several men accused of taking part in the slaughter surrendered and offered to testify. Mindanao long has been the scene of Islamic insurgency and clan wars in a largely Catholic nation. Philippine authorities blamed the killings on rivalries between local clans that the government had empowered to combat insurgents.

"Never in the history of journalism have the news media suffered such a heavy loss of life in in one day," Reporters Without Borders said in a statement from its Paris headquarters. **Rodney Pinder**, director of the



Police amid bodies in the Philippines.

International News Safety Institute in Brussels, said, "This is a horrific event for all in the world news community, but it goes beyond an attack on journalism and press freedom — it is an appalling assault on democracy itself."

In a letter to Philippine President Gloria Macapagal Arroya, who declared a state of emergency in the southern Philippines, 15 OPC executives and members of the Club's Freedom of the Press Committee wrote, "This is an atrocity which demands the swiftest and fullest action by your government to bring the killers to justice. We are too well aware of the history of violence against journalists in the Philippines. These killings bring to 15 the number of journalists killed in the Philippines in 2009. We have urged you numerous times in the past to bring all of your resources to bear on each individual case. But this mass murder deserves something even greater."

The letter was signed by **Allan Dodds Frank, Robert Dowling, David Alpern, George Bookman, Bill Collins, Tala Dowlatsahi, Dorinda Elliott, Jeremy Main, John Martin, Larry Martz, Kevin McDermott, Norman Schorr, Jacqueline Albert Simon, Minky Worden** and **Sonya Fry**.



KILLINGS: A suicide bomber dressed as a woman with thick black veil detonated explosives inside the Shamo Hotel in Mogadishu December 3, killing three Somali journalists and three government ministers. The newsmen killed were a reporter for Radio Shabelle, an Al-Arabiya TV cameraman and a free-

lance photographer. Nine journalists have been killed in Somali this year. A Reuters stringer and a Universal TV reporter were wounded in the attack that occurred during a graduation ceremony for medical students at Banadir University. The other dead were Somali ministers of health, education and higher education; the medical school dean; and more than 10 students.

Missing for several days, radio journalist **José Emilio Galindo Robles's** body was found in his home at Ciudad Guzmán, Mexico, November 25, gagged and with his hands tied to a bed, deeply bruised and his skull fractured. Galindo Robles, director of Guadalajara University Radio, investigated and covered environmental issues. In 2004, he received first prize from Bienal Nacional de Radio for his reports on private firms that dump toxic waste in the Santiago River.



José Robles

Broadcast journalist **Olga Kotovskaya** fell to her death November 16 from a 14th floor window in Kaliningrad, a Russian enclave. Authorities called it a suicide, but her husband and colleagues said she was murdered in relation to her work. In recent years, Kotovskaya, co-founder and former editor-in-chief of Kaskad, an independent broadcaster, has been embroiled in a lawsuit against Vladimir Pirogov, the enclave's former vice governor, over control of the station. In 2006, Pirogov gained control of the station. But a week before Kotovskaya's death, an arbitration court ruled in her favor.

VIOLENCE: **Tika Bista**, a writer for the daily *Rajdhani* of Kathmandu, was attacked by unknown persons near her home in western Nepal December 8 and left unconscious on a steep hill. She suffered deep wounds and did not regain

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consciousness until about seven hours after she was found. Her mobile phone and laptop were damaged. Bista wrote about social problems and violence against women, and she received death threats after her recent article criticizing the Maoist party.

Gunmen fired six bullets into the house of Pakistani journalist **Kamran Shafi** outside Islamabad on November 27, injuring nobody, and the next day he received a death threat. Shafi, 63, a former Pakistani Army major and one of the few Pakistani journalists to challenge the military, received a telephone call from an anonymous woman who said that the shooting "was a trailer" and warned he would see the "whole movie if you don't behave." Shafi, a columnist for the daily *Dawn*, has written against the military's involvement in politics.

Activists of the Shiv Sena political group attacked and vandalized two Indian television offices belonging to the CNN-IBN network November 20 and beat up their journalists. The attacks followed IBN reports criticizing Bal Thackeray, founder and supreme chief of Shiv Sena, a major political party in the western state of Maharashtra. Police arrested 23 people suspected of involvement in the attacks.

Abdirahman Warsame, a correspondent for Xinhua, China's national news agency, was wounded by a stray bullet November 19 while covering fighting between forces of the Somali government, African Union and insurgents in Mogadishu, Somalia's capital.

While driving to his office in Galkayo, Somalia, **Mohammed Yasin Isak**, a Voice of America correspondent, was shot in the shoulder by a police officer November 17 after police stopped him at a checkpoint and then told him to drive on. Isak was singled out for criticism by police Colonel Muse Ahmed Abdirahman, who told Isak that police "know what you are disseminating these days through the media."

On November 6, Cuban woman blogger **Yoani Sánchez**, 34, who won a Maria Moors Cabot Prize from Columbia

University in 2008 for journalism that advances inter-American understanding, and another blogger were punched, thrown into a car and dumped in a street 20 minutes later. They were attacked, apparently by state security agents, while walking to join a march in downtown Havana against violence. A writer, editor, linguist and Cuba's best-known blogger, Sánchez told the *El Nueva Herald*, "No blood, but black and blues, punches, pulled hairs, blows to the head, kidneys, knee and chest."

Two weeks later, Yoani's husband, **Reinaldo Escobar**, 62, was speaking to reporters on a street when several hundred people gathered, shouted "Viva Fidel" and "Viva la Revolucion" and attacked him. Escobar, also a blogger, said, "They pulled my hair, hit me with a shoe, tore my shirt, pulled away my bag of books. I lost my glasses."

DOWNSIZING: *The New York Times* is cutting 100 jobs from its newsroom staff. At least 74 staffers accepted buyouts, the Newspaper Guild reported. Others would be laid off.

Near year's end, *BusinessWeek* cut an estimated 130 people, including 60 to 70 editorial workers, from the magazine's total staff of around 400.

To reduce its annual payroll by 10 percent, AP used attrition, buyouts and about 90 layoffs, some 2 percent of the work force.

The Washington Post closed its remaining domestic bureaus around the country. The six correspondents who work in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago were offered reassignments in Washington, including New York-based **Keith Richburg**. Three news assistants were let go. "The fact is we can effectively cover the rest of the country from Washington," Executive Editor and OPC member **Marcus Brauchli** said. *The Post* has more than a dozen foreign bureaus.

The Washington Times, owned by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, announced on December 2 that it would significantly cut its staff. The newspaper did not disclose numbers, but staff members said that a minimum of 40 percent of its 370-person staff would be dropped.

The Newseum cut 29 full-time positions in November, 13 percent of its Washington staff. Since 2008, the press museum has cut 23 percent of its staff.

ADDIS ABABA: Three editors of the independent weekly *Addis Neger* fled Ethiopia and then issued a statement from Washington, D.C. December 4 saying they closed the newspaper in November and left the country because the Ethiopian government intended to prosecute them under the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation promulgated in August. Opened in 2007, *Addis Neger* was one of Ethiopia's few independent newspapers. "This is the culmination of months of persecution, harassment and black propaganda by the Ethiopian government on *Addis Neger*," Executive Editor **Abiye Teklemariam** said in a statement. The others who left the country were Managing Editor **Mesfin Negash** and Editor-in-Chief **Tamerat Negera**.

GERGER, Turkey: After he returned home from an Istanbul hospital in November, **Hacı Bo*atekin** of the daily *Gerger Fyrat* learned that a local criminal court had sentenced him in absentia to two years, two months and seven days in prison on charges of insulting public officials. Bo*atekin informed the court earlier that he was going to Istanbul for treatment of a throat condition and asked that the October trial be postponed. But the court ruled that he was attempting to prolong his trial. He was charged for writing in a 2008 article that police and a public prosecutor had held secret meetings during which they planned to "force the newspaper out of business."

INGUSHETIA, Russia: Ibragim Yevloyev, an Interior Ministry officer, was sentenced on December 11 to two years in a penal colony in the 2008 shooting death of journalist **Magomed Yevloyev**, founder of Ingushetia's main opposition Web site. He was shot in the head in a police car. Police contended that the journalist was shot accidentally when he tried to wrestle a gun from one of the officers. Although the victim and the defendant share the same last name, they were not related.

KABUL: Three journalists for *The Guardian* were released unharmed on



Mohammed
Yasin Isak



Magomed Yevloyev

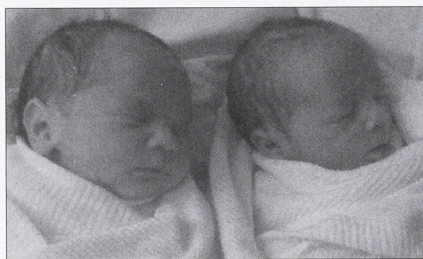
December 16, six days after they were kidnapped by an armed gang in a remote part of eastern Afghanistan. Correspondent **Ghaith Abdul-Ahad**, an Iraqi, and two Afghan colleagues whose names were not released for security reasons were held in a cold and snowy place, surviving on soup, tea and bread. The men had traveled to mountainous Kunar Province, a Taliban stronghold on the border with Pakistan, to interview militants.

LUSAKA, Zambia: A magistrate acquitted newspaper editor **Chansa Kabwela** in November on charges that she distributed obscene photos to government officials during a health sector strike last summer. The photos showed a baby emerging feet first from a distraught mother who was lying in the street outside a hospital that had refused to admit her. The baby died. The magistrate ruled that the prosecution failed to establish that the photos were obscene. The photos were taken by the mother's husband who delivered them to *The Post*. Kabwela, news editor of *The Post*, considered the photos too graphic to be published, but she mailed them "to people who had the capacity to end the strike," she said in an interview. In a related case, *Post* deputy managing editor **Sam Mujuda** and the paper's editor-in-chief, **Fred M'membe**, were cited for contempt of court for publishing an op-ed article by **Muno B. Ndulo**, a Cornell University law professor, in which he called the case against Kabwela a "comedy of errors." A magistrate had ruled earlier that media should not cover the Kabwela case.

MOGADISHU, Somalia: **Nigel Brennan**, an Australian news photographer, and **Amanda Lindhout**, a Canadian freelance reporter, were released November 25 after more than a year in captivity. They were kidnapped by Somalia gunmen on a road outside Mogadishu in August 2008 while reporting on people displaced by the war. Their captors moved them constantly, holding them in at least 11 houses in a part of Mogadishu controlled by Islamic insurgents. A \$1 million ransom was demanded and press reports said some was paid. Brennan, in his mid 30s, said he was pistol whipped and shackled in chains for 10 months after the couple tried to escape. Lindhout, late 20s, told Canada's CTV,

"There were times that I was beaten, that I was tortured... They seemed to think that if they beat me enough, then when I was able to speak to my mother — which they would put me on the line with her every couple of months — that I would be able to say the right thing to convince her to pay the ransom. Of course, my family didn't have \$1 million and it didn't matter what I said to them. But they really didn't understand that. They thought: She's Canadian, everyone in Canada is rich. She must have \$1 million."

NEW DELHI: **Bidisha Ghosal**, a correspondent for *The Week*, an English-language Indian news magazine, and *Indian Express*, an English-language daily, received the 2009 Awards for Excellence in Journalism presented in December by the Indian chapter of the International Press Institute. Ghosal was selected for her reports on the exploitation of widows of farmers in Maharashtra. The *Indian Express* was selected for its investigation into the involvement of an extremist group behind the Malegaon and Modasa terror attacks in 2008. Each winner received 100,000 Indian rupees (approximately U.S.\$2,160), a trophy and a citation.



Maby-Hubis twins

NEW YORK: **Marcus Mabry**, Second Vice President of the OPC Board, and his partner are the fathers of twin boys born December 6 by a surrogate mother. "Babies, dads and (surrogate) mom are all doing extremely well," Mabry wrote in an e-mail two days after



Nigel Brennan



Amanda Lindhout

the births. "Thanks for your support, love and prayers in helping us to make them happen." Born at 10:15 a.m., baby Miles Copeland Mabry-Hubis weighed in at 6 pounds 2 ounces. One minute later, baby Grayson Lefferts Mabry-Hubis was born, weighing in at 6 pounds 12 ounces. Mabry is international business editor at *The New York Times*.

OPC member **Tom Brokaw** and his wife **Meredith** escaped injury December 4 when their 2006 Volvo station wagon that the former NBC News anchor was driving was involved in a three-vehicle crash that killed a woman in another vehicle. The 12:57 p.m. accident on the Bruckner Expressway in the Bronx happened when the woman swerved her car to avoid debris, hit and knocked a U.S. Postal mail truck into Brokaw's lane. Brokaw hit the brakes hard, but his station wagon skidded into the truck. The woman was thrown through the driver's side window to her death 40 feet below the expressway. "Tom and Meredith are greatly saddened by this loss of life," NBC said in a statement.

Josh Tyrangiel, 37, deputy managing editor of *Time*, became editor of *BusinessWeek* in December when Bloomberg took over ownership of the magazine. After working for *Vibe* and *Rolling Stone*, Tyrangiel joined *Time* in 1999. He was a music critic and a London correspondent for the news magazine before becoming an editor.

Although his background is in cultural rather than business reporting, he said, "Look, I've edited plenty of business stories — there are sectors that I know quite well, including technology — but I wasn't hired to be the great business editor. There are tons of editors at *BusinessWeek* and tons of editors at Bloomberg." *The New York Times*, wrote, "There is a growing Time Inc. presence" at *BusinessWeek*.



Josh Tyrangiel

(Continued on Page 8)

(Continued From Page 7)

OPC member **Norman Pearlstine**, Bloomberg's chief content officer who oversaw acquisition of *BusinessWeek*, was former editor-in-chief of Time, Inc. OPC member **Stephen Adler** stepped down as *BusinessWeek* editor after holding the job for more than four years. In a memo, Adler said "it makes sense for a new owner to move forward with a new editor."

For his "work and contribution to the profession," veteran foreign correspondent **Arnold Zeitlin** will receive a Journalism Alumni Award from Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism on April 23 during Alumni Weekend. Zeitlin was an AP and then UPI executive in Asia before becoming a visiting professor of journalism at Guangdong University of Foreign Studies in China.

Meanwhile, President Obama nominated Zeitlin's son, Jide J. Zeitlin, as U.S. representative to the United Nations for Management and U.N. Reform. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the nomination on December 8. Jide was a former partner at Goldman, Sachs & Company and a private investor.

Editor & Publisher announced in December that it would cease publication at the end of last year. But a few days later, *E&P* said it would publish its January issue "due to overwhelming reader and advertiser demand." The surprise closure of the magazine, both its print and online editions, was announced to the staff of 10 on December 10. The closure was blamed on declining advertising and circulation. Since its founding in 1901, *E&P* has been the bible of the newspaper industry and a journalism institution. *E&P* was a major source of media news, and its classified ads helped many reporters and editors find jobs. This correspondent found his first job after World War II and his last job in *E&P* ads: In 1946, a reporter with *The Ponca City News* in Oklahoma, and in 1986, a writer at the Cornell University News Service.

Nielson Business Media, owners of

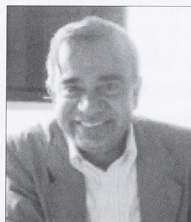
E&P, also announced that it was closing *Kirkus Reviews* that publishes reviews of new books and selling to a new company, e5 Global Media Holdings, *Adweek*, *Brandweek*, *Mediaweek*, *Backstage*, *Billboard*, *Film Journal International* and *The Hollywood Reporter*.

Boots Duque, the OPC office assistant, and her twin sister **Jojo** learned a lesson when they visited Italy in November. "Rome is very expensive," Boots wrote in an e-mail. "One example, you pay more if you sit inside the restaurant. They ask you first. If you just drink your café Italiano by the bar, the charges are lower. How can you eat spaghetti standing by the bar? When we sit down inside the restaurants, we always order pastas. They're just soooo good."

PARIS: Iraqi TV reporter **Muntadhar al-Zeidi**, who threw his shoes at President Bush during a news conference in Baghdad in December 2008, got a taste of his own medicine December 1. At a Paris news conference arranged so he could talk about his experience, an unidentified man threw a shoe at al-Zeidi. He ducked and the shoe hit the wall behind him.

TOKYO: Members of Japan's *kisha* clubs are losing their exclusive seats at government news conferences. Led by the Foreign Ministry, the ministers of justice, finance and consumer affairs are opening their news conferences to foreign correspondents and Japanese reporters who do not belong to *kisha* clubs (*kisha kurabu* meaning in Japanese reporters' club).

Ever since World War II, attendance at these news briefings has been restricted to reporters from Japan's major newspapers, who make up the *kisha* clubs. **Monzurul Huq**, president of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, wrote in the November issue of the Club's magazine, *Number One Shimbun*: "The new government is now boldly moving ahead to fulfill the DPJ's [Democratic Party of Japan] pledge to open the gates of official press events to for-



Monzurul Huq

eign journalists, as well as other non-*[kisha]* club members and freelancers." Japan's new government, elected in September, is led by Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama, main opponent to the conservatives who have ruled for most of the years since World War II.

While *kisha* clubs were losing their exclusiveness, Hatoyama's cabinet ministers were taking over some of the power that bureaucrats held for decades under the conservatives. *Newsweek* reported in December, "The Hatoyama government has dissolved an old institution in which unelected administrators resolved policy disagreements behind closed doors."

TUNIS: **Taoufik Ben Brik**, a Tunisian journalist critical of the government, was sentenced to six months in jail November 26 on an assault charge that his lawyer said was trumped up. Ben Brik, 49, was detained in October a few days after Zine El Abidine Ben Ali was elected to his fifth term as president with nearly 90 percent of the vote in an election alleged to have been rigged. The journalist had written articles critical of the president for French publications including the weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur*. Ben Brik was convicted of damaging a woman's car during an altercation and engaging in physical violence that resulted in injuries.

A week after Ben Brik's sentencing, **Zouhair Makhoul**, editor of the opposition newspaper *El-Mawkiif* and the news Website Essabil, was sentenced to three months in prison on charges of publishing an interview without permission of the person interviewed. Makhoul also was fined 6,000 Tunisian dinar (about 3,000 Euros). He was charged with breaking the Tunisia Communications Code when he published without permission an interview with a potter for a documentary about pollution. Makhoul's lawyer claimed the potter originally gave his consent to publish his image but later was "incited" by police to file the complaint.

VIENNA: **Boris Bergant** was elected president of the South East Europe Media Organization (SEEMO) at its board meeting late last year. Bergant is former president of the European

Broadcasting Union and former deputy director of RTV Slovenia. He received the 2009 Dr. Erhard Busek award for better understanding in South East Europe. SEEMO is a network of editors, media executives and journalists from newspapers, magazines, radio, TV, new media and news agencies in South East and Central Europe.

PEOPLE REMEMBERED

Mark Pittman, 52, a Bloomberg News reporter who challenged the Federal Reserve's secrecy, died November 25 in Yonkers, New York. He suffered from heart-related illnesses. A former police-beat reporter who joined Bloomberg in 1997, Pittman wrote stories in 2007 predicting the collapse of the U.S. banking system. That year, he won the Gerald Loeb Award from the Anderson School of Management at the University of California Los Angeles, the highest accolade in financial journalism, for a series of articles on the breakdown of the U.S. mortgage industry. Pittman's push to open the Fed to more scrutiny resulted in an August 24 victory in Manhattan Federal Court affirming the public's right to know about the central bank's more than \$2 trillion in assistance to financial firms.



"He's been on this crisis since before the crisis," said **Gretchen Morgenson**, the Pulitzer Prize-winning financial columnist for *The New York Times*. "He was the best at burrowing into the most complex securities Wall Street could come up with and explaining the implications of them to readers of all levels of sophistication. His investigative work during the crisis set the standard for other reporters everywhere. He was a giant."

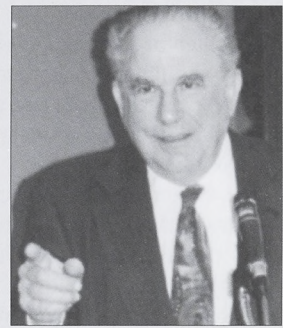
Pittman started his reporting career in Kansas, where he was born, as a police reporter at the *Coffeyville Journal* and later worked in New York state at the *Rochester Democrat & Chronicle* and the *Times-Herald-Record* in Middletown.

◆
James F. Brown, 81, director of Radio Free Europe from 1978 to 1984,

Enthusiastic OPC Member, Dan "Doc" Morris

M. Dan (Doc) Morris, 87, a civil engineer, writer, editor and an OPC member since 1962, died November 9 after multiple strokes in Ithaca, New York, where he lived. Morris studied civil engineering at Cornell University, where he boxed and played lightweight and heavyweight football. During and after World War II, he served with the Army Corps of Engineers in Okinawa, China and Japan.

He then worked for various companies and governments building roads, bridges and water supply systems in South America and the Caribbean before forming his own soil-testing firm. Morris served as president of the Metropolitan (New York) Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) and president of the Cornell Society of Engineers. In 2009, he was named Engineer of the Year by the New York ASCE. He also was a past president of the Ithaca Press Club. Throughout his career Morris wrote sports and technical articles, and he was a long-time member of the arts organization Italia Nostra.



In 1965, he left active engineering to devote his time to writing, editing, teaching technical writing and raising a family. He wrote four books including his opus on technical writing, *Professional Expression*, that was published in August and now is in its second printing. Morris edited hundreds of books including a series of 91 practical construction guides at John Wiley & Sons and McGraw-Hill. He also wrote poetry and magazine and newspaper articles.

OPC President **Allan Dodds Frank** recalled, "I first met Dan Morris at an OPC meeting perhaps 40 years ago when I accompanied my father, **Morton Frank**, who was a member and had gone with Dan and other journalists on a trip to Israel some years before that. As always, throughout his longtime OPC membership, Dan wore his membership on his sleeve. I always saluted his enthusiasm, his pride and his vigor. Although he was encamped in Ithaca, New York, he always made it a point to visit the Club when he was in New York City and, like Dan, we are proud to have his son as a member."

Morris is survived by three children (all graduates of Cornell): OPC member **Gregory**, a business journalist and historian living in New York City; **Misty Morris Fearon**, physical therapist who lives in Ithaca; and **Christopher**, a maritime archaeologist currently on government deployment; and three grandsons. Donations in his memory may be made to the Robert Cullen Fund (specify for M.D. Morris), c/o Teagle Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

died November 16 in Oxford, England of an infection after a broken leg. *The New York Times* wrote that Brown "played a seminal behind-the-scenes role in the rise of the Solidarity movement, which eventually toppled the Communist Party in Poland." He was the son of a streetcar conductor on Staten Island, New York, who was a British citizen. When he was 5 years old, Jim Brown's mother moved her children to England following her husband's death. James graduated in history from Manchester University and served in the Royal Air Force during World War II. Although he was a British citizen, he was appointed director of Radio Free Europe, which is financed by the U.S. government. Brown resigned from the network because he believed President Reagan's administration's insistence on anti-Communist programming was counterproductive.

◆
Allen Hughes, 87, who died of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease November 16 in Sarasota, Florida, was a

freelance writer in Paris from 1953 to 1955, before he became a music critic in New York. He joined *The New York Herald Tribune* as music critic in 1955 and moved to *The New York Times* in 1960.



Allen Hughes in the 1960s

For 26 years, Hughes covered music and dance for *The Times* and served as music editor in the 1980s.

◆
Steve Harrison, 77, a former UPI correspondent in Argentina, Peru, Brazil and Bolivia, died April 9 of a heart attack in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, where he had lived for many years, freelanced and tried his hand at cattle raising on a small scale after retiring from the wire service.

Before moving to South America, Harrison was a UPI correspondent in Oklahoma City.

Perils of Blogging International News and Accidental Journalism

by Michael O. Allen

Whether in Mumbai, Teheran, Havana or in Madagascar, bloggers and other online journalists across the world are finding themselves under threats and assaults similar to what mainstream journalists often face from governments intent on choking off access to information.

The Committee to Protect Journalists, the organization that assists and champions imperiled journalists in some of the darkest corners of the globe, issued last week its annual survey of journalists imprisoned around the world as well as reports on the conditions of bloggers in Cuba and the Middle East. CPJ then held a luncheon at its New York headquarters to discuss the issue with various stakeholders.

CPJ Deputy Director Rob Mahoney, who moderated the discussion, said governments are using varied means of suppressing information as blogging gains ground as a serious medium for social and political commentary. "Everywhere we look, we find that bloggers, independent, and online journalists are increasingly under threat," Mahoney said.

Taking their cues from China, Middle East nations use tactics like closing entire platforms and shutting down Internet service providers to keep offending information from getting out into the open. When those tactics fail and even when they don't, governments then round up people who put up the offending posts.

Forty-five percent of all journalists in jail are now bloggers, website-based reporters, or online editors, the new CPJ reports found. In our increasingly interconnected world, this development has increased manifold the challenges CPJ itself faces. The task becomes not just protecting journalists but determining who exactly is a journalist.

CPJ was founded in 1981 to defend the rights of journalists to report the news without fear of reprisal. Before, CPJ protected a finite number of journalists all over the world. But, increasingly, people inadvertently find themselves engaging in random acts of journalism, or "committing journalism." Such as when the first person in Iran held up her cell phone to shoot a video of government thugs beating up people protesting a stolen election, then promptly streamed that video on Twitter. Is she a blogger, or a journalist deserving the help and protection of organizations like the OPC and CPJ?

"Very often, we have a hard time deciding who is a professional journalist and who is an activist," CPJ's Asia Program Coordinator Bob Dietz admitted.

María Salazar Ferro, CPJ's Journalist Assistance Program Coordinator, talked about influential Cuban blogger Laritza Diversant who has struggled against major obstacles to become a major pain to the Cuban government. Cuba is very poor and only 13 percent of the population, at the most, has access to the Internet. Yet, utilizing point-to-point, node-to-node efforts — by e-mailing friends overseas, burning posts onto DVDs and smuggling them across the border, or using Internet cafes — points of views get expressed, information disseminated, and blog posts uploaded. Diversant has suffered reprisals, includ-



An image from the video of a woman called "Neda," which means voice or the call in Farsi. She was shot during the election crisis in Iran and the video was posted online.

ing confiscation of her passport. CPJ is telling the world about her plight in print and video reports online.

Mohamed Abdel Dayem, CPJ's Middle East and North Africa program coordinator, said the explosion in connectivity has led to a corresponding expansion in blogging across the Middle East and North Africa. "We obviously saw how much headache bloggers could be to a particular government," he said, referring to Iran during the June elections.

Middle East and North African governments are responding with restrictive penal codes that put forward laws against "disrespect of the state" or religion, banning the bloggers from travel abroad and other forms of intimidation, including blocking people's Internet access, hacking their e-mail, and deleting whole databases. "When none of those things work, they start to round people up, usually the most popular bloggers," Abdel Dayem said. "Despite of all this, blogging has continued to flourish."

The point is that there are simply too many people online to shut all of them down. One website would get blocked only to have the offending content pop up elsewhere. Which is not to say that the Internet itself is not vulnerable to censorship. CPJ Executive Director Joel Simon, in a Slate.com article posted on December 8, said the convergence online of new formal and informal news organizations, including traditional media is creating an "information choke point" that repressive governments can shut down when a story gets out of control.

Where governments used to have to shut down dozens of newspapers and individual radio stations, now they can simply halt the circulation of information by pulling the plug on the web.

So much of what the world learned about some of the less-than-lofty practices in China before, during, and after the Summer Olympic Games in 2008, the November 2008 Mumbai terrorist bombings, and the less-than-democratic elections in Iran came from bloggers. But, to take Iran as a case in point, many of the "independent journalists" filing some of the most memorable reports seen in that coverage were people working for publications aligned with particular political parties and candidates.

When the government of Iran began suppressing the popular uprising, including arresting journalists — pretty much anyone with a camera — were they going after people that they perceive as their political opponents and tools of the West? The people who gathered and disseminated information that rubbed the government of Iran the wrong way were punished for their enterprise.



Blogger Laritza Diversant

The Perils of Bloggers: (Continued From Page 10)

CPJ, in its annual census of imprisoned journalists, found for the first time that half of all journalists jailed around the world worked online as bloggers, reporters, or website editors. Most of them are freelancers with little or no institutional support. A total of 136 journalists are in prison around the world, an increase of 11 from the previous year. Sixty-eight of them worked online, the vast majority of them freelancers.

China, with 24 journalists behind bars, remains the world's leading jailer of journalists for the 11th year in a row. It is followed closely by Iran, where 23 journalists remain in jail, out of dozens rounded up in the aftermath of the disputed June 12 election. Cuba, Eritrea, and Burma round out the top five. This year, 18 of the 24 journalists imprisoned in China worked online.

The same dynamic is at work in other nations, which points to the danger for the independent, online blogger when a government comes knocking down their door: They are utterly alone when the authorities come to take them away. They lack the legal assistance or the backing of an employer who can provide support for their families.

Other advocacy organizations are also springing up to trumpet the perils that online journalists and bloggers face around the world. For instance, Global Voices, an aggregator of blogs from around the world, has created Threatened Voices, which the organization describes as a collaborative mapping project to build a database of bloggers who have been threatened, arrested or killed for speaking out online and to draw attention to the campaigns to free them.

"The governments recognize that a vibrant economy needs an Internet infrastructure," Dietz added. "You see this vibrant online community in China where the government is criticized directly... Then, the government will single someone out to make an example of them. In China it's called cut off the chicken's head to frighten the monkey."

New Books: (Continued From Page 12)

NORTH AMERICA

I T'S A LITTLE BOOK, ONLY 106 PAGES, 4 by 7.5 inches. But it is an important analysis of what went wrong in American newspapers and broadcast networks and how to fix the damage. *Junk News: The Failure of the Media in the 21st Century* [Golden Colorado: Fulcrum Books] is written by a man who knows the problems, **Tom Fenton**, a veteran foreign correspondent and OPC member. Tom writes, "As a journalist I am acutely aware of the failings of my profession, and the fact that the mainstream media have contributed to the public's ignorance and disinterest in economic, government, and international news. As a citizen, I am deeply worried about what that means for America. I have found that roaming the world as a foreign correspondent has given me a clearer view of my country."

Fenton, a CBS News correspondent in Europe and the Middle East from 1970 to 2004 and now a freelance commentator in London for BBC and other media, takes particular aim at broadcasters. "Television networks in particular were under pressure from their corporate owners to increase profits by cutting costs. Accountants took over from journalists."

The publisher wrote, "Tom Fenton exposes the dangerous failings of our news organizations. Noting that topics like the pet-food scandal or Paris Hilton receive around-the-clock coverage and that major world events go unreported, Fenton analyzes the

fundamental problems with how the media gathers and presents world news." The book's cover is illustrated with the picture of a television screen showing two TV commentators and a dog sitting at an interview table.

CHRISTIE FINDLAY WROTE IN THE AARP *Bulletin Today*: "Presidents do the darndest things. They abuse power (Richard Nixon). They become micromanagers (Jimmy Carter). They avoid the press (George W. Bush). Veteran White House reporters **Helen Thomas** and **Craig Crawford** had front-row seats for much of that action — the bad and the good. And they took copious notes." OPC member Thomas and Crawford write about presidents in *Listen Up, Mr. President: Everything You Always Wanted Your President to Know and Do* [Scribner: New York]. The authors write about the qualities, attitudes, and political and personal choices that make for successful and losing leaders. Coolidge hired the first professional speechwriter. Taft demonstrated how not to cultivate a public image. Reagan acknowledged the Iran-Contra affair, showing how truth can earn forgiveness and trust.



— by Al Kaff

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

Diane Brady
Senior Editor/Content Chief
BusinessWeek
Active Resident

April Chen
Executive Press Officer
Taipei Economic & Cultural
Office
Associate Resident

Rana Foroohar
Senior Editor
Newsweek
Active Resident

Tyrene Frederick-Mack
Director, Latin America
Media Relations
Pfizer
Affiliate

Susanna Kim
Stanford University
Masters in
Communications Program
Student

Suchita Nayar
Contributor
Harrison Scott Publications
Hedge Fund Alert/Private
Equity Insider
Active Resident –
Reinstated

Alain Olivier
Director, Communications
and Public Affairs
Quebec Government
Office
Associate Resident

Robert Pledge
Editorial Director
Contact Press Images
Active Overseas

Marco Winkler
Director, Media & Public
Relations
Pfizer
Affiliate

ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE

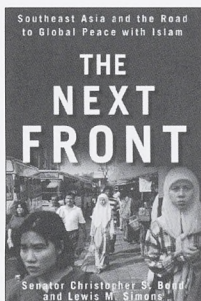
George Bookman, Chair
David Fondiller
Felice Levin
Linda Goetz Holmes

New Books

GLOBAL

THE NEXT FRONT AGAINST global terrorism will be in Southeast Asia, not in Pakistan or Afghanistan. That is what foreign correspondent **Lewis M. Simons** and U.S. Senator **Christopher S. Bond** argue in *The Next Front: Southeast Asia and the Road to Global Peace with Islam* [Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley].

Muslims in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore total 250 million, outnumbering the entire Muslim Middle East. Historically Southeast Asia Muslims have been religious moderates. The authors write, "All of that, and much more, is shifting dramatically as the Muslims of Southeast Asia turn increasingly to the Middle East to reaffirm their identity. Moderation is losing the moral high ground, looked down upon as a tool of Western manipulation. And still we are paying scant attention." Since 1967, Simons has reported from Asia, Middle East and the



former Soviet Union for AP, *The Washington Post* and Knight-Ridder newspapers. He won a Pulitzer Prize for his articles on the hidden wealth of the Marcos family. Bond, a Republican from Missouri, has been elected to the Senate four times and is vice chairman of the Senate Select Intelligence Committee.

"NO OTHER KOREAN LEADER had inspired such hope yet encountered such disappointment in fulfilling his vision for a peaceful, united country." With that introduction, OPC member **Don Kirk** opens *Korea Betrayed: Kim Dae Jung and Sunshine* [New York: Palgrave Macmillan]. Kirk writes that Kim's "loyal followers and fiercest critics turned out by the tens of thousands to mourn his passing on August 18, 2009." When dictators ruled South Korea, Kim was imprisoned in 1980 for his opposition, sentenced to death but exiled to the United States. When politics eased in Seoul, Kim, often called DJ to identify him from Korea's many Kims, returned home and was elected president in 1997 during the economic crisis, serving for five years. He traveled to Pyongyang in 2000 to meet with North Korean leader Kim Jong Il. It was DJ's Sunshine policy. That year he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Kirk interviewed DJ many times and has been a correspondent in Asia for the *Chicago Tribune*, *U.S.A. Today*, *International Herald Tribune* and *Christian Science Monitor*.



Sean Flynn and Dana Stone, photo taken by Terry Khoo

ON APRIL 6, 1970, VIETNAM WAR photojournalists **Sean Flynn**, son of actor Errol Flynn, and **Dana Stone** set off on rented motorcycles to check on reports of Viet Cong activity in rural Cambodia. They were never heard from again, captured by Communist forces and believed executed. Now re-published is the 1975 memoir *Two of the Missing: Remembering Sean Flynn & Dana Stone* [Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Press 53], written by their friend **Perry Deane Young**, who reported from Vietnam for UPI. The new edition includes photos made by Flynn, Stone and their friends **Tim Page**, **Nik Wheeler**, **Terry Khoo** and others, and a new chapter on the lives of those involved and the ongoing search for the two missing. Khoo was killed in 1972 on the last day of his ABC News assignment. Of the book, author **Truman Capote** wrote, "A moving and engrossing chronicle of several fascinating young men drifting toward mysterious and desperate destinations."

(Continued on Page 11)

Coming Up. . .

**OPC Foundation
Scholarship Luncheon**

February 19,

11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Yale Club, New York City

RSVP to Jane Reilly:

201-493-9087 or

foundation@opcofamerica.org

Reservations Essential

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